

THE PULASKI CITIZEN.

VOLUME 8.

PULASKI, TENNESSEE, FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 27, 1866.

NUMBER 17.

BUSINESS CARDS.

NATHAN ADAMS,
Office in Court-house next to Post Office.
WILL PRACTICE LAW
in Chancery and Circuit Courts of Giles. He will
attend to the Collection of Claims
against the U. S. for Bounty, Pension, Back Pay,
or claims for property—and charge nothing in such
cases until the money is collected. [Feb 18-66]

SOLOMON E. ROSE,
Attorney & Counsellor at Law,
PULASKI, TENN.
Office in the South-west Corner of the Court House,
WILL PRACTICE
In the Courts of Giles and adjoining counties. [Feb 18-66]

AMOS R. RICHARDSON,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
PULASKI, TENN.
Will practice in Giles and adjoining counties.
Office in the Court House. Jan 19-66

T. M. N. JONES,
Attorney at Law,
PULASKI, TENN.
Will Practice in Giles and the Adjoining Counties.
OFFICE,
West side Public Square, Up-stairs, over the Store
of May, Gordon & May, next door to the Tennessee
House. Jan 12, 66

P. G. STIVER PERKINS,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
PULASKI, TENN.
Will Practice in Giles and the adjoining counties.
OFFICE
In North end of the Tennessee House, west side
of the public square. Jan 5, 66

BROWN & McCALLUM,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
PULASKI, TENNESSEE.
OFFICE—The one formerly occupied by Walker
& Brown. Jan 5, 66

RUTLEDGE & REED,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
PULASKI, TENNESSEE.
WILL practice in the Courts of Giles, Marshall,
Maury and Lawrence. Particular attention
given to the collection of claims. Office s. e. corner
Public Square, Up stairs. Jan 6, 15

LEON GODFREY,
Watch Maker & Jeweller,
PULASKI, TENN.
All kinds of Repairing in Watches or Jewelry
done promptly, and satisfaction warranted.
Shop at Mason & Ewell's Store. [Feb 16-66]

J. M. ROBINSON & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods
NOTIONS, &c.
No. 185 Main Street, between Fifth and Sixth,
Jan 12 LOUISVILLE, KY. 6m

MEDICAL CARD.
DRS. GRANT & ABERNATHY,
Pulaski, Tenn.
HAVING associated themselves in the practice of
Medicine and Surgery, respectfully tender their
services to the people of Giles and the adjoining
counties; and hope by strict attention to business
to merit a liberal share of public patronage.
Special Attention Given to Surgery.
Having had ample experience in the Army during
the war, and being supplied with all the appliances
necessary, they feel fully prepared to treat all cases
entrusted to their care.
Office near South-west Corner Public Square.
Jan 6-66

TONSorial.
ALEX and CALVIN, Knights of the sea Tonsorial
invite the young, the old, the gay, the grave,
elite of Pulaski, to call on them at their new
BARBERS SALOON,
North side Public square, at the striped pole.

Ezell & Edmundson,
East Side Public Square, Pulaski, Tenn.
Keep constantly on hand a full and assorted
STOCK OF GOODS,
Embracing a great variety,
ALL of which they offer at low prices—especially
their elegant stock of
Ready Made Clothing.
All kinds of Barter, all kinds of money, premium
and uncurrent, taken at their market value.
Jan 9-66

Sam. C. Mitchell & Co.,
House Carpenters & Joiners,
PULASKI, TENN.
ARE prepared to do all work in their line at short
notice and in the most approved style.
Window sash, Blinds and Doors made to order at
the best of prices.
FUNERAL UNDERTAKING.
We are prepared to furnish coffins of all kinds
and sizes at short notice. Jan 9-66

FRUIT TREES!
I wish to inform the citizens of Giles county that
I have all kinds of Fruit Trees, which I wish to
sell, from the
ROSE BANK NURSERY,
near Nashville, Tenn., Truett & Wiley, Proprietors.
All orders filled promptly five miles north of Pulaski,
on the Columbia pike, or left with J. P. May,
Pulaski, Tenn. A. P. MARTIN, Agent.
Jan 12-66

M. D. Le MOINE,
ARCHITECT,
Office No. 11, Cherry St., near Church,
NASHVILLE, TENN.
P. O. Box 875. Jan 1 766-6m

Address of the National Johnson Club to
the People of the United States.

One year ago the bloody civil war that
threatened the ruin of our happy Govern-
ment closed. The generals and soldiers on
both sides met on the field of battle and
gave the highest example of magnanimous
feeling, when the blood had ceased to flow,
that was ever exhibited. There was not a
look of hostility interchanged. The victors,
who were supplied, gave to the van-
quished whatever was necessary to their
comfort; and both, with a just appreciation
of the noble courage and sense of patriot-
ism which had animated each army through
the four year's struggle, were justly proud
that they were a kindred race, and the off-
spring of the free institutions which had
made them heroes.

They knew what the world now knows,
that it was a dark, long-brooded-over con-
spiracy, through which wicked, ambitious
politicians had secured control of the pow-
ers of the Government in the two remote
sections of the country, North and South,
madly excited the slave question, that pro-
ducing collision, had brought the men on
each part to the rescue of the homes and
the Governments that were dearest and
nearest to them.

Ought not such a close of the war, under
such leaders as Grant and Sherman—ten-
dering friendship, peace, and honorable
terms to their rivals of the same school,
Lee and Johnson, for themselves, their
armies, and the country, confirmed by
pledges that the result was accepted by the
vanquished as deciding forever against
them the issues on which the battle was
joined—be considered conclusive that no-
thing should be demanded but what had
been asked on the event and has since been
fully surrendered?

Has not the right of secession been repudi-
ated? Has not the institution of slavery
been renounced, and the freedom of slaves
confirmed by constitutional amendments,
State and National? Has not the Confed-
erate debt been annulled and the obligation
of both sections to pay the national debt
been admitted? Have not the newly ac-
quired rights of the freedmen been provided
for by State legislation as promptly as pos-
sible in the section lately in war and an-
archy? Have not the whole people, with
the exception of a few outcasts, rob-
bers and cut-throats—the shirks thrown
off by the embodied that represented the
principle of the contest on either side—
not worthy of the cause—followed the ex-
ample of their leaders, and consented that
all the aims of the war, as proclaimed by
the National Legislature and Executive, dur-
ing its continuance, should be accomplished?
And now, what hinders the consumma-
tion of the main object—the communion
of the States in the happy harmony which
made the new continent the glory of the
world for almost a century?

There is a fragment of a party in the
North-east which, like the juno created by
Calhoun, the Cataline of the South, is
never contented with the Constitution of the
United States. The Essex juno of Boston,
dominated in New England, as the Cal-
houn juno of Charleston dominated over
the slave oligarchy of the South. Both
these factions were imbued with the British
principle at war with the spirit of Demo-
cracy inherent in our Constitution—and how
invariably the instinct of aristocracy works
to the same end will be seen by a glance at
the conduct of these junos of Boston and
Charleston in producing the severe ordeals
to which they have subjected the Constitu-
tion of our country. The war of 1812 was
brought on by the Essex juno—the Henry
Hartford Convention conspiracy—as that of
1861 was that of the Calhoun juno, and
brought to a head by the Charleston seces-
sion ordinance.

The British Government meddled with
difficulties with our Government in sympathy
with the malcontents of New England whom
the triumphs of the Democracy under Jef-
ferson and Madison had banished from
power. They became a British faction bent
on severing the Union with the United
States—uniting with Canada and prosecuting
their unembargoed free trade under the
British flag, the British having compelled
the embargo restriction on our Government
to produce the state of feeling in New
England to enable the conspirators to drive
the people to a separation. The Hartford
Convention was the development of this
scheme. Maine was taken possession of
by a British force. Its power was recog-
nized throughout New England.

The Government of the United States
was interdicted from levying forces in New
England to meet the enemy. The British
soldiers in Canada and all along our fron-
tiers to the far West, were supplied with
everything from New England, while the
American soldiers were perishing for want
of food and clothing amid the snow-storms
along the Canada line. At such a moment
the commissioners of the Hartford Conven-
tion appeared at Washington to proclaim
their purpose of secession to President
Madison, to use the phrase of one of them,
"peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must!"
Mr. Forsyth and his brother commis-

ers from the South followed this precedent
when they came to Washington, spent a
month in negotiations with Messrs. Seward,
Holt, and Stanton, asking "audience to ad-
just (to use their own words) in a spirit of
amity and peace the new relations spring-
ing from a manifest and accomplished revolu-
tion in the government of the Union,"
and as an earnest acknowledging the fact,
the surrender of Fort Sumter was demand-
ed, and it was acceded to by Mr. Seward,
who gave Judge Campbell assurances au-
thorizing him to say to the commissioners,
"I feel entire confidence that Fort Sumter
will be evacuated in the next five days." Fortunately, in the days of the Hartford
Convention there was a General Jackson, as
there is now a General Grant.

The British had felt his power through-
out the war in the Southwest, as well as the
vigor of the navy on the seas, and when
the Essex juno commissioners arrived in
Washington to renounce the Government,
the victory of New Orleans and the news
of peace met them. They lost the voice
which they had come to utter when they
found the roar of the British lion hushed on
the ocean and on the plains of New Orleans.
They went home, but they were not pro-
scribed. The government of New England
had sympathized with the foreign enemy,
but the mass of the people had not as yet
been forced into the ranks of the enemy—
their means had been largely contributed to
support British power under the awe of its
presence inspired and the influence the
traitors among them exerted.

But none of these men were punished.
Maine, which was in fact under the law of
its seign as a conquered country, was not
considered out of the Union. Its officials,
although they observed the orders emanat-
ing from British authority, and rendered
important service to that Government, and
were in fact guilty of treason, if the power
of compulsion, though not exerted had not
justified it, were not questioned by our
Government further than to draw from our
courts decisions that submission to a power
that could not be resisted rendered treason-
able act justifiable.

But now the tables are turned, and there
is no such allowance for the people of the
South, who were under duress while the
conspirators were establishing an absolute
usurpation over them by military force, and
the leading men in the administration going
out and that coming in, at Washington,
were both united in a negotiation with what
usurpation, to acknowledge "peace and
amity" with it, as the result of "a manifest
and accomplished revolution in the Govern-
ment of the Union," and this confirmed by
the promise of the Premier that the strong-
holds of the United States in the harbor of
Charleston should be surrendered to that
usurping Government.

The men who stood by the Union in the
South until the whole region was given
over by the Government bound to protect
them, but which, instead of interfering in
their behalf, was capitulating for their sur-
render, had no alternative when thus per-
mitted to be envolved within the military
lines of the foe, which expelled everything
Union beyond their border, but submission.
What right has the National Government
now to hold these men subject to penalties
for acquiescing in their enforced condition,
and yielding to the will of the State Govern-
ments and the military power thus estab-
lished, and going into the war, more than
the United States had to hold the men of
Maine liable to punishment for giving aid
and comfort to the British army there in the
war of 1812?

The districts there found no difficulty,
after the war was over, in getting a rep-
resentation in Congress. There were no test
oaths imposed to exclude them. Why
should the conspiracy of the Calhoun juno
bring greater punishment on its innocent
victims than did that of the Essex juno and
its Hartford Convention? The scheme of
each was equally criminal—a dissolution of
the Union—but the means of the latter were
much more invidious, for a foreign force
was introduced into the heart of the coun-
try hostile to all the essential principles of
our republican system.

And is there no atonement in the calam-
ities with which the unfortunate masses of
the South have been visited from the des-
potism of the usurpation which would never
have been put over them had not the treach-
ery and collusion of the National Govern-
ment assisted?—nothing in the utter ruin
which succeeded from the invasion of our
army, which necessity made destroyers, to
pledged for justice and generosity to the vic-
tims of a war guiltless of its provocation?
The whole South has been a field of battle
—all its agriculture has been, to a great ex-
tent, prostrate for four years. Towns and
homesteads innumerable have been swept
away in flames.

Half a million of its most vigorous youths
have perished in battle—countless millions
of money, invested in the means of produc-
tion have been lost, and its proudest cities
are in ruins. Charleston remains like the
ruins of Carthage of old, an appropriate
monument of the perfidy which has sunk
the sunny South in darkness and desolation.

Meantime the North has risen in increasing
grandeur and wealth throughout the pro-
gress of the war. What hearts those men
must have who, standing aloof from the war
and enjoying the glory and blessings of the
victories won by our gallant armies, with-
out sharing their toils and perils, now, in-
stead of imitating the soldiers' magnanimi-
ty in lifting up a fallen brother, would
strike down again the helpless; and who
demand spoil, confiscation, more blood, and
would have it shed on a scaffold, where
they could enjoy the tragedy at ease in a
theatre.

How differently felt that true friend of
the Union—President Lincoln. His hu-
mane instincts taught him that the bleeding
gashes made by the sword, which had se-
vered for the time the affections of the coun-
try, were best cured when soonest blood
and healed with the first intention. He
looked upon the States as members of the
same body, still united to it by all the in-
destructible ligatures of the Constitution,
but suffering, under the weight of the usur-
pation, a suspended animation. That re-
moved, the States were in a condition to
resume their functions with all the rights
and faculties unimpaired to them by the
Constitution. When the military power had
done its duty delegated by the supreme
law, and had suppressed the insurrection,
had extirpated its cause, and all imped-
iments to their normal prescribed action, by
what right did Congress interpose, assume
to prescribe conditions not to be found in
the supreme law, which was a law to Con-
gress itself, and which established the State
rights in derogation of which Congress
attempted to legislate?

It was upon this attempt that Lincoln put
his veto. Congress undertook to enact con-
ditions not in the constitution of the United
States, upon which the Southern States
should act with their sisters of the North.
This the President considered sheer arro-
gation. It was presuming that the States
were dead; that the General Government
having failed in its duty to suppress the
conspiracy and insurrection under which
they were compelled to succumb for a time,
the States had committed suicide—had be-
come outlying Territories, conquered from
a foreign enemy. The whole pretext was
built up of false assumptions. The Presi-
dent proclaimed that the war was waged by
the nation—the principle that the States
in which the nation reigned were parcel
of the nation—could not or should not be sepa-
rated from it by their own or any other power,
that neither the Congress of the United
States nor that of the usurping Confederacy
could alter their status in the Union.

Upon this issue, elaborately argued over
the whole country and in Congress, the
President was nominated by election by the
Republican Convention at Baltimore,
which reaffirmed his principles. Leading
members of the party in Congress protested
against the doctrine, called it in question,
in an able manifesto, which was an appeal
to the people against it, but the veto was
sustained at the polls. It was brought up
at the last session of Congress for practical
application in the admission of Louisiana,
and was only defeated by a sort of revolu-
tionary tactics on the part of Mr. Sumner
and five other Senators, who, when the bill
was on its passage, took the floor and an-
nounced the determination to speak out
the session and lose the bills necessary to
support the Government and carry on the war.

Now, the whole Radical party have as-
sumed as their party principle the anti-
constitutional doctrine that the States put
in obedience by rebellious usurpation shall
only be recognized as in the Union when
submitting to terms prescribed by an act of
Congress. This states the point at which
the Essex juno—the high-flying Federal-
ists of the North—would, at the beginning
of the Government, have fixed the power
of the General Government. The whole
policy of this aristocratic body of politicians
have ever been, and is now, the considera-
tion of the supreme power in the hands of
Congress. Its legislation is to pervade the
States and supplant that of their Legisla-
tures.

They make a full manifestation of their
design in their Freedmen's Bureau bill and
their Civil Rights bill by which they under-
take to establish a nation of negroes among
a nation of whites, and render them inde-
pendent of the laws and courts of the States
in which they reside—and in contempt of
all sense of justice and humanity, their
revolutionary measures invading the rights
of the States, and annulling their municipal
laws, by excluding them from their rights
in the Union, and their representation from
the halls of Congress; and governing them
as England once governed Ireland refusing
to hear her voice in the Imperial Parlia-
ment.

As Ireland was governed by laws sent to
her from England, so the eleven States of
the South, still excluded from representa-
tion in Congress, although they have given
proof of entire submission to the laws and
Constitution and acquiesce in all the issues
determined by the war are governed by
laws shaped in a caucus, and passed by a
Congress representing another section of the

country exclusively.

The Constitution expressly provides, that
the President of the United States and Con-
gressional representatives shall be chosen
by the votes of persons in each State author-
ized by it to elect the popular branch of its
Legislature. This right is expressly re-
served to each State to prevent the consoli-
dation of all power in the Congress of the
United States.

If that body had the right to make the
votes empowered to elect the British
Parliament would not be more omnipotent.
The leaders in the present Congress have
repeatedly declared that the only loyal men
in the South are the negroes, and they in-
sist that they shall be entitled to universal
suffrage, while every white man should be
excluded who cannot take the test-oath,
denying that he had ever sympathized with
any one engaged in the rebellion. Congress
has not yet ventured to annul the clause
in the Constitution giving the creation of
electors to the several States; but Mr. Sum-
ner, who speaks for the Senate, has ascer-
tained that the late emancipation amend-
ment to the Constitution warrants the con-
cession of suffrage to the negro, and a meas-
ure has been introduced in the House of
Representatives to deny it to all the white
people disqualified by the test oath.

But neither of these expedients need be
resorted to now. Congress, by excluding
from the National Legislature the whole
race in the South that fought for our inde-
pendence, and who contributed largely in
founding what has hitherto been looked
upon as the white man's Government, es-
tablished by his courage, intelligence, and
labor as his own freehold, and as the in-
heritance of his children, renders any fur-
ther disfranchisement superfluous, and his
degradation is completed by putting the
negroes upon a higher ground than the
white race in other respects, educating their
children at the national expense, feeding,
clothing, and sheltering the hundred thou-
sands who reject the tempting wages which
invite them to return to employment in the
South—according to them seats in the
galleries of the two Houses, the males at-
tired in every variety of costume, the fe-
males (at least the better-looking of them,)
rustling in silk, (it is to be hoped not at the
expense of the Treasury;) the men repaying
with applause the recognition by Senators
of their services that saved the country,
and the woman replying by bouquets and
glances with which they are honored from
below. It is reasonable, indeed, that they
should occupy positions in the chambers
from which multitudes of men and women
of our kindred are turned away daily. The
legislation being directed for the most part
to put the blacks and degrade the white
race in the proscribed States, it is proper
that the favorites who take the deepest in-
terest in the debates should be preferred as
the audience.

The preference of race is exhibited, it is
true, in the name of perfect equality. The
phrase is a thin disguise. The measures
proposed to produce this equality are all
fraught with injustice and violation of the
moral law. The Freedmen's Bureau pro-
ceeded on confiscation of the lands of the
South, without trial and conviction of
the owners in violation of the express terms
of the Constitution. It established tribunals
and created a municipal code, multitudes
of judicial and executive officers to execute it,
in derogation of the rights of the State, and
for the benefit of a whole people to whom
the courts of the States were open, but
which were curtailed in their rightful juris-
diction by the intervention of Congress,
which the army was called on to carry into
effect, by forcing submission to the judg-
ment of the head of each Bureau—a judg-
ment from which there was no appeal.

The law was simply an agrarian law to
plant the black race, to supplant the white,
and make a new Government, with an army
to enforce it over the prostrate States. How
much wiser and better would it be to pro-
vide homes and a country and a refuge on
the vacant domain of the Government for
the inferior race, where they might enjoy
an actual equality among themselves—es-
tablish a government for themselves, under
the instruction and protection of our great
Republic; where they might assert sub-
stantial independence, and be stimulated by
the highest motives to cultivate the nobler
faculties of men! The vacuum left by these
transplantations would, as Mr. Jefferson
contemplated on this event, be supplied
from the North and from our northern kin-
dred nations.

No part of the earth is more inviting to
the white race than the sunny South. All
its products are golden, and of cheaper ac-
quisition than gold itself in the richest
mines, and nothing has prevented this rich
region from being filled with such a popu-
lation but the protection which has been
extended to the black race whilst held as
slaves by the strong arm of the white race.
Such an exchange of population, whilst
advantageous to both races, would make
our Government homogeneous and secure
in peace, by peaceful methods. This re-
sult is inevitable. Radical policy may
hasten it by causing it to force itself on by

that inhuman process which delivered the
non-civilized portion of our continent from
the barbarian tribes, its original possessors.
But it is altogether better that the wiser
course pointed out by Mr. Jefferson should
be adopted.

The Civil Rights bill is a scion of this
more formidable predecessor. It purports
to grant civil rights to the blacks, to place
them as citizens on perfect equality with
the whites. Its dictum is that there shall
be no discrimination between the races in
regard to civil rights, and yet the very first
step in the code takes from the State courts
their independence as judicial tribunals,
and breaks down the authority of the peo-
ple who create them. If the judges of the
State courts decide against any of the grants
or immunities conferred upon the freedmen
by the civil rights bill, the judge is to be
fined or imprisoned for it, no matter how
conscientious his decision, or whether it be
founded on his views of the Constitution or
the laws of Congress, or the Constitution
or the laws of the State, which he is sworn
to administer.

There is no such penalty affixed in case
of a judgment against a white man, whose
person or property may be involved in the
judge's decision. In case a white citizen
of a State sues another, he is confined to
seek justice in a State court. The negro
is privileged to prosecute in the State court,
the District Court of the United States, or
the Circuit Court of the United States. So
he may drag the white man through all the
tribunals of the country. Is not this dis-
crimination? But there is another of still
more practical importance. The bill re-
quires that commissioners be appointed
throughout the States to become prosecutors
of suits for freedmen litigants. This new
tribe of pursuivants of litigation are to re-
ceive a premium from the Treasury of ten
dollars for every suit they can induce the
freedmen to permit to be brought in his
name, and five dollars additional is to be
paid on the warrant when issued.

For similar service a State justice re-
ceives twenty-five cents. A poor white
man nowhere in the world has such an as-
sistance in asserting his rights or redress-
ing his wrongs. He has to pay the tax and
fees when he appeals to the courts for jus-
tice, and the lawyers as counsel; but for the
freedmen there is a host of commissioners
provided to investigate and prosecute suits,
prompted by fees in advance, which alone
would make it a lucrative pursuit, to say
nothing of what might be obtained from the
plaintiff or extorted from the defendant.
There seems to be some discrimination of
races where we find the purse of the nation
opened to one race and stimulating hunt-
men to hunt the other as a sort of prey.

This must be meant as a retaliation on
the whites (although paroled and promised
peace at their own homes) for the cruelties
of Senator Mason's fugitive slave bill. The
latter, however, only reached a few indi-
viduals. The hired beagle of the Civil
Rights bill will hunt the white man at his
home, and will hunt the white man from his
courts to trial before United States
courts, and thence to the punishment ad-
judged for error of opinion.

It is obvious from the course of Congress,
as already manifested, that it means to
maintain its power now held over the Na-
tional Government, and tyranny over the
South, by the new use to which the African
population is to be converted.

Mr. Stevens made this evident when he
asserted in his speech that giving them the
franchise would defeat the weight of the
South in the Government. It is certainly
the design of the measures already broached
to subordinate the South to the North, as
Ireland is subordinated to England, by the
distractions and hostilities that inevitably
arise between two distinct nations, brought
to confront each other in the same State
and government, asserting an association on
terms of an equality which the nature, hab-
its, prejudices, the very forms, complexion,
as well as the education and status of the
races in the Government from its origin to
this hour, render incompatible. England
has her Orangemen and Irishmen in eternal
strife, and arbitrates between them with
the sword.

It is the policy of our rump parliament
to produce the same relations between the
two sections of our country, instead of the
happy Union which Lincoln and Johnson
have labored to renew.

The Congress is now a revolutionary con-
vention. The President's comment on the
schemes it proposes is as just as that in
which he rebuked Davis and his followers
when they abandoned the Senate to broach
the extinct rebellion. He raised his warning
voice then against their designs, in the
speech which he made in the presence of
the conspirators. He characterized their
crimes by the name with which the whole
world now brands it.

The Johnson Club, now inaugurated,
predicated its political action on the prin-
ciples and policy avowed in his message and
on his views of the schemes of the enemies
of the Government, disclosed in his speech
[Continued on fourth page.]